

## Where Mistakes are Made, and How.

We assure the Fayetteville Observer, that in the remark to which it refers, we intended and could intend no reproach to the people or the military companies of Fayetteville or Cumberland County, who are beyond doubt at least as patriotic as any other in the State. If there be no officials there who could come within the limits of our remark, then, of course, our remark cannot apply to Fayetteville. For her companies in the service, we have the highest admiration, and we are glad they were in Virginia, since they, with others, did so much to illustrate the North Carolina name at Arms. As for Captain Booth, and his companions in the Arsenal, we think we know what their choice would be were the opportunity of active service presented to them.

The fact is, that the people in all parts of the State are right—not excepting those of Hyde county, or the mainland of that county at least, as testified to by Maj. Hall, who is just the man to understand and be understood by the farmers and planters of that county. They are as true as steel. Maj. Hall was Sheriff of our county for a good many years, and in the discharge of his official duties was forced to acquire a kind of experience that may be useful in dealing with spies or traitors.

The names of the companies composing the regiments recently organized, as also the counties from which they come, go far to show that the volunteering feeling is neither dying out in this State nor confined to any particular locality or part of the State. Some counties have been, so far, wanting to the full measure that might have been expected of them, and up to which they will yet come, but no section exhibits such division or distinction. We fear that this state of the public mind has not been sufficiently realized or relied upon by public men, who have been rather too apt to ask first, What will be the effect of such or such a thing, what will people in this place or that place or the other place think of it, and second and subordinate to this first consideration—What will be its effect on the public service? Is it what ought to be done?

It is necessary at times to startle men from this pseudo politeness, by showing them that they will not say game—will say process—may be carried a trifle too far. It is necessary to put an extreme case so as to elicit a true expression of opinion and force a way through the outer circle of prejudice, preconception and routine, even although in putting this extreme case, in offering this extreme proposition, you may subject yourself to misrepresentation, misapprehension or abuse. Burning the flesh is generally regarded as unpleasant, and if carried too far may have bad consequences, resulting sometimes in death, yet in certain cases the actual cautery—the red-hot iron—must be applied in a remedial sense, and with a curative object. Enslavement has been tried, gentle irritation has failed, and really the actual cautery seemed absolutely called for, and if, in our article of Friday last headed "Where are We?" we applied it with a free hand, the circumstances must be our justification, and we feel that they afford a full justification. Our object, as we took occasion to explain intentionally more than one gentleman prior to the appearance of our article, was conservative, not destructive. We knew, as others must also have known, that what we proposed could not be done by the people of any part of a State without the consent of the whole State, without the consent of the State with which union might be sought, nor without the consent of the Confederacy, three conditions which could never be expected to be reduced to coincidences, although men in authority have expressed the opinion that the State would save money by getting rid of some of the regions down this way.

We think—we may know, that a pretty strong expression was elicited here and in the regions round about. If the object of our article, of penetrating the circle and arousing the action of public functionaries "whom it may concern," was also accomplished as successfully, we will be well quit for our pains, even though well-paid parties may regard our editorial as "most unfortunate."

Now upon mistake made by official parties and shared in by others for the want of proper examination, we may offer a few remarks:—The mistake is, that troops stationed on the frontier are there only for the defence of that frontier, and not equally for the defence of the whole State, and that the expense incurred for the defence of a frontier should be so much charged against the people there resident,—by charged we do not mean put down in a book against them, but still regard it as an obligation incurred by them morally over and above that incurred by their fellow-citizens of other sections.

Suppose a house is attacked, and the only mode by which that house can be entered is through the door, will not the inmates defend the door? In defending the door, are they not in reality defending the whole house? Are the persons who may be quartered in the hall more interested or less interested in the general defence than those quartered in the dining-room, or in the kitchen, or in the garret? If the outer door is forced, if its approaches are left undefended, then all the inner doors are thereby left exposed to attack.

Will not this apply to a State or a nation? Does it not apply to them every day? Did the Confederates defend Manassas Junction so fiercely and triumphantly simply for Manassas Junction's sake, or did they defend it for the sake of the Confederacy? Of course if an enemy is allowed to advance into a country, he carries the hostile frontier with him. If, say, an enemy is enabled to make a successful lodgment upon the coast of North Carolina, then the interior becomes exposed to ravages from a hostile frontier. If soldiers are called from other parts of the State for coast defence, that is no reason for jealousy, as though it arose out of special favoritism for the East. It is simply because the accident of geographical position makes the sea-coast the present military frontier, the front door, the assailable point.

The over-caution that shrinks from arousing this jealousy, or the demagoguism that does not shrink from appealing to it, are equally to blame. Firmly met, it will always yield, not to opposition, but to reason. It will be conquered by the good sense and patriotism of the people themselves, who have and who can have no interest opposed to the common good.

We do trust that our rulers and politicians may hereafter realize the important fact that what is best to be done, is also most politic and will work best in practice, and that dignity can be better maintained by decision and firmness, than by circumlocution and form, and popularity of a more enduring kind secured by looking directly to the true and proper object, than by consulting local prejudices or either leaning or pandering to local jealousies.

Col. Lane's Regiment, the 28th, arrived here yesterday afternoon. We have already published a list of its officers and of the companies composing it. We learn that they present a fine appearance, and will no doubt acquit themselves well when called upon. This regiment is made up of companies from West of the North Carolina Railroad, as is also Col. Clingman's.

GRORGE B. SINGLETARY, of Pitt County, has been elected Colonel of the 27th volunteer regiment, now stationed near Newbern. The Progress speaks in high terms of Col. Singletary, and we doubt not he merits all the encomiums bestowed upon him. He served in Mexico, and is every inch a gentleman and a soldier.

THE PROMPTNESS AND ENERGY of the Missourians, now that they have taken the field in earnest, may well put to shame better equipped armies and better prepared people. From the time when the law of Governor was a fugitive from his home, and the few men the State authorities could muster were driven to the State line and even into Arkansas—when Lyon was indeed a roaring lion, and Zeigel thought that his "seal" must be placed upon the mouth of every man who dared to sympathize with the South,—from that time to this the change has been remarkable, and Carthage, and Oak Hill, and Lexington have done even more towards breaking the prestige and lowering the hopes of the Lincolnites in the Great Valley of the West, than even the gallant actions of Bethel, Bull Run and Manassas have effected in the East.

Well indeed has the gallant Price effected the raid upon Hatteras. Well will the gain of thousands of small arms, numbers of cannon, heaps of ammunition and stores and much gold pay for the comparatively few prisoners, small military stores and provisions, and meagre array of guns captured at Hatteras.

But this does not yet wipe out or avenge Hatteras for North Carolina, save indirectly; but it does teach the lesson that in cordial co-operation and good feeling lie the main elements of success, and in their absence lurk all the dangers of defeat and failure. It is useless to disguise the fact that something has been wrong in Western Virginia, that at no time has there been a full and fair and heartfelt co-operation and sympathy between the different Confederate commanders in that section. There would appear to have really been no concerted movements, or if the plans for movements were concerted, some hitch has always deranged the projected combinations. The Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill disasters were occasioned most probably by the causes to which we have alluded, since communications were not kept up between the force under Col. Pegram and that under General Garnett.

We fear that the retrograde movements seeming to be inevitable now in Western Virginia, are only so from the lack of active concert there. They might have assumed a different character under the inspiration of better feeling, we must think. However, Gov. Wise has withdrawn from that section and he and Gov. Floyd need no longer be jealous of or unwilling to contribute to the honor or glory of each other, and we do trust that all our commanders will remember how much the praise which the world awards to Generals Johnston and Beauregard in connection with the battle of Manassas and the movements preparatory to that engagement, is enhanced by their cordial and generous conduct towards each other, and how much the confidence now reposed in them is due to the perfect harmony and good-feeling known to exist between them.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE ought to be sworn sisters; we fear that they are likely for a time to occupy positions towards each other rather inconsistent with the sisterly relation.

We have been kindly shown a letter received here from a gentleman returned to Charleston from Nashville. There is no going farther North than that point. Kentucky is in a perfect ferment. Every town and neighborhood in the State is divided into Unionists and Secessionists, and the worst of civil war is upon them.

The writer thinks that the majority in Kentucky is still for the Union, but that all the young men—the fighting men—are with us. The Confederates have possession of the Nashville and Louisville R. R. to Elizabethton, some 45 miles South of Louisville. They have also a large camp at Bowling Green, (on the R. R.) about 25 miles over the Tennessee line, in Kentucky, and on the Green River, which is navigable for steamboats from the Ohio as high as Bowling Green, but is being rapidly fortified. Troops from East Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and other Southern States are pouring into the Confederate camps in Kentucky, and numbers of Southern Kentuckians are joining them. Gen. Zollicoffer commands the Confederate forces in the Southeast part of Kentucky. Gen. Pillow in the Southwest, while Gen. A. S. Johnston commands the whole. The only difficulty is about arms. The sentiment all over Tennessee (including East Tennessee) is splendid. Every man in the State appears anxious and ready to fight. Indeed the applications of men to go into the war keep far ahead of the ability of the government to arm them. There will be no "backward movement" there. The fighting will no doubt be very hard, but the people of Tennessee have no doubt of the result, they only complain of the slowness of the Confederate government; they want to push ahead. The writer adds as his own opinion that that is our only safe policy.

WE notice by the Charleston papers of last week, that our young friend, H. C. Burr, formerly of this town, but for some time past resident in Charleston, has been chosen Captain of the Jackson Guard, a young but fully flourishing company, named in honor of the first Virginia martyr, the lamented Jackson, of Alexandria.

On the afternoon of Monday, the 23d, the company was presented, in Institute Hall, with a beautiful flag. The presentation on behalf of the ladies was made by Col. Stevens, and the receipt of the flag acknowledged by Capt. Burr on behalf of the company. The speeches, both of presentation and acceptance, were more than usually eloquent, and in good taste. The Jackson Guards were escorted by numbers of their fellow-soldiers, and the presentation drew together a large assemblage of ladies and citizens.

It is to be feared that jealousies between leaders of the Confederate troops in Western Virginia have impaired their usefulness, however patriotic or gallant they may have been personally. It may be questioned whether or the history of the military movements on the Central-Western line of the Kanawha exhibit as cordial a co-operation between Ex-Governors Wise and Floyd as the friends of the cause and of these gentlemen could have desired. It is likely that the existence of this state of things explains the presence of General Wise in Richmond, and his withdrawal or retirement from service in the Western portion of the State. It is more than probable that his future field of labor will be in the East.

We learn that Col. S. L. Fremont has announced to the Committee of Safety, his withdrawal from the military service; this course being dictated by considerations of self-respect, arising out of causes known to the Committee, though not within its control. He had so far attended to no considerations save those connected with the defence of the coast and river front of this section. The works for this purpose are so far progressed, that with the able Commanding General now in charge, little fear need be entertained of a successful defence against any attack. He now feels at liberty to retire from a position which he did not seek, but the duties of which he endeavored to discharge under difficulties of a most embarrassing character, although sustained therein by the confidence and co-operation of the Committee, and indeed, of the whole community. His services in a civil capacity to aid in completing the works already begun and projected, are freely at the disposal of the Committee.

ONE would almost think that the Lincolnites had designs upon us in a peculiar way, as though they wanted to ruin us by throwing their prisoners upon our hands to be fed and kept. What about Mulligan's force at Lexington? If they will not make any arrangement, nor even exchange, we think they ought to make provision, or the support of the men they keep South to be fed and housed.

## From the North.

One of our citizens just returned from the North by a circuitous route from New York, gives us some interesting information verbally, and brings the New York Herald and Tribune of the 19th, and the Cincinnati Commercial of the 23d.

According to all he could see, such a thing as volunteering, or voluntary enlistment had ceased in New York, but eight or ten enlistments having taken place while he was there.

Of course business is dull enough, and the more thoughtful anticipate "a trouble" this winter, of a more serious kind even than that already experienced. There will not be grave disturbances among the unemployed masses in the great Northern cities, as hardly to be expected. The large outlays on U. S. Government account, alone keep things going for the present.

On the 18th, the sales of cotton in New York were nominal, not exceeding two hundred to three hundred bales at 21½ a 22 cts. for middling upland. One hundred barrels spirits turpentine were sold at \$1.20 per gallon. Common Rosin \$4 per barrel of 310 lbs. No. 1, \$5.50 per 280 lbs. Flour \$4.50 a \$5.00.

On the 22nd, corn was worth 27 cts. in Cincinnati, and whiskey 13¼ cts. per gallon. Mess pork \$12.50 a \$13.00. Corn was worth 22 cents per bushel in Chicago.

Our friend saw the fleet that left New York week before last, bound for the South—for Hampton Roads in the first case. He speaks of it as quite formidable in appearance and number of vessels. The talk in New York was that it was destined for Savannah, but of course that was only talk. Still there may be something in it. The affair may be destined for that or some other point on the Georgia Coast.

The Cincinnati Commercial under the date of Lexington, 22nd, has a correspondence which says that four-fifths of the secession members of the Kentucky Legislature have fled, and that John C. Breckinridge has also made his way to the Confederate lines. The same correspondent represents the affair at Barboursville Ky., as a "Union" victory.

Messrs. Morehead, Durr, and Burr, political prisoners, recently seized in Kentucky, passed through Columbus, Ohio, on the 23d, bound for Fort Lafayette. It appears that on the night of the 17th an Illinois regiment (the 19th) met with an accident, one hundred and forty-three miles west of Cincinnati, by the falling of a bridge, by which something like a hundred were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

The most important item of news from the North is the reported capture of Lexington, Missouri, by Gen. Price, of which there seems now to be very little doubt, as would appear by the following from the New York Herald, which we find in the Richmond papers, being one day later than our dates via Cincinnati:

From the N. Y. Herald, Sept. 24th.  
Important from Missouri.—Capture of Lexington, Mo., by the Confederates.

Official information of the capture of Lexington, Mo., and the surrender of the garrison, reached the War Department yesterday; and as no contradiction of the report comes from any other quarter, we are inclined to believe it as authentic. Gen. Prentiss has dispatched to St. Louis a statement of the surrender, which reduced the loss on both sides considerably below the first reports. Col. Mulligan held out bravely for four days against immense odds; and, it is said, only surrendered for want of water, without which his men could not maintain themselves. For two days he held out, but was finally compelled to yield to the superior force of the rebels.

According to our advisers, his fortifications were erected between the old and new towns, and extended down to the river, which point, as far as the rebels were concerned, the defenses were not assailable. However, then, his water supply could have been cut off, we are at loss to determine.

The latest accounts from Lexington, previous to the announcement of the surrender, report the movements of reinforcements to sustain Col. Mulligan, both by land and water. The steamers White Cloud and Des Moines went up the river on Saturday with three regiments to assist the garrison at Lexington, and the force of St. Joseph and Chillicothe on the 15th inst. for the same point; but it appears now that their reinforcements arrived in time to save the garrison, which was undoubtedly was compelled to yield to the superior force of the rebels.

It is said that the Cabinet expressed considerable surprise and satisfaction, that Gen. Fremont did not reinforce Col. Mulligan, as he has plenty of men at his command. Gen. Fremont is reported as now about to take the field.

Gen. Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the rebels. The capture of Lexington includes the loss of the entire force, who were sacrificed by neglect, the gain of all their small arms, artillery, ammunition and baggage, together with 3,000 rounds of the cause of which, to say nothing of the moral effect of such a capture.

Gen. Prentiss' dispatch announcing the surrender of Col. Mulligan, was dated Lexington, Sept. 23d, and reported 100 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about 800 killed and wounded. (Quite a lively tale.) Two thousand of Mulligan's command have been released on parole.

The whole thing is evidently mixed up, and unbecomingly so to details. Gen. Price had probably fifteen or sixteen thousand men with him, commanded by himself, and Generals Rains and Reed. He had possession of the city of Lexington, and was forced to storm Mulligan's fortifications before the arrival of reinforcements from the latter from Jefferson City and Booneville. It would also seem that Gen. Sturgis and other Federal leaders had arrived at the North bank of the Missouri, with some six regiments, but could not cross. Gen. Price having seized the only boats there. Sundry boats from St. Louis had also been despatched up the river to assist Mulligan, but came too late.

Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind that it is quite probable that Gen. Price attacked the enemy in their fortifications, it may be that our loss was heavier, heavier than theirs, who fought behind breast-works. The greatest gain to Gen. Price's forces is in the arms, ammunition, horses, and material of war captured from the enemy. Who Mulligan is does not appear. He is not the notorious shoulder-biter from New York and San Francisco, but seems to have come from Chicago.

The N. Y. Herald, in a slap-dash editorial on the 19th, says: "If the English government and English cotton manufacturers and stock operators will only keep perfectly quiet, we will undertake, in two months from the present time, that our Federal army, with the military movements now in operation, will penetrate to the very centre of the cotton States, and supply them with all the cotton they want, say 4,000,000 bales, value two hundred millions of dollars." Rather big talking, that!

WE are requested by Capt. R. G. Rankin, Quarter Master at this post, to return his thanks to those citizens who so kindly tendered drays and other means for assisting in transporting the baggage of the troops arriving here on Saturday and yesterday. He begs us to state that means are rapidly organizing, so as to enable him to command adequate transportation at all times. Still another regiment is hourly expected, and until the means of transport are organized, he must rely upon the citizens to assist him in finding means for the transportation of baggage and provisions, and the conveyance of the sick.—Daily Journal, 30th ult.

Drafting for the Federal Army was to have commenced in Iowa on the 23d, so says a Chicago dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, orders to that effect having been issued on Saturday, the 21st.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says that there will be no immediate advance by the Federal forces under Gen. McClellan. They will attack the South with a "fire in the rear," which, it seems to us, could be best stopped by forcing them to defend themselves from a "fire" in the front.

A NEW KIND OF TREASON.—Ross Winn's Soup house at Baltimore, which kept thousands from starving, has been "suppressed," on the ground that it kept them from adopting the other alternative of enlisting in Lincoln's army!

BEN. MCCULLOCH is said to be again in the field in Missouri, at the head of 18,000 well-armed troops, and is said to be about to attack either Jefferson City or Rolla.

On the first Wednesday in November, being the 6th day of the month, the people of the State will be called upon to choose ten members of Congress and twelve Presidential electors.

The time for holding these important elections is near at hand. Upon the fitness and patriotism of the parties chosen, very much of the future success of the country may depend.

The usual machinery of parties seems to be out of gear, and yet some machinery must be used, or at least ought to be used, whereby public action can be concentrated and collisions and differences avoided, if possible.

So far as the Presidential electors are concerned, the only importance or difficulty connected with that matter arises out of the delicate health of President Davis, which changes the nature of the affair somewhat, and introduces incidentally the enquiry, not whether Mr. Stephens is our choice for Vice President, but whether he, after Jefferson Davis, our first choice for President.

With all respect for Mr. Stephens and his special admirers, we must confess that this admits of some doubt. We felt that it did not admit of this doubt, or if this state of things which we mention only to deplore, did not exist, we would be willing to join with any one and every one in seeking to have chosen electors pledged for Davis and Stephens. For our own part we are perfectly willing to abide by the course which may seem best, only asking for harmony—for but one electoral ticket, which will preclude the necessity of canvassing, and bring out a fuller expression at the polls.

We would respectfully solicit suggestions as to how this is to be done most conveniently, whether by county meetings or by a district convention or how. We shall be pleased to hear. The electoral districts will be the same as the congressional, we presume—how shall the electors for the State at large be brought into the field? It is full time that these things were considered.

And about Congress. How is that to be fixed up? How many candidates are we to have? Is it necessary that at this late day we should have a canvass and a contest? We ask advice—we solicit it before venturing to make any recommendation on our own responsibility, not that we are unwilling to take our share of responsibility, but that we really wish in this case, as in others, to know and reflect the will of the people.

It is much to be feared that Kentucky is in a very unhappy position, not only as regards herself but also her neighbors. Her Eastern limit borders upon Western Virginia and East Tennessee, and almost reaches to North Carolina. This section is too surely unsound to be a comfortable neighbor to Tennessee or Virginia, for it is even worse than Brownlow's section of Tennessee, and little better than the Pan-Handle. On the North and West the Ohio alluvial divides Kentucky from abolition States, along a frontier of full six hundred miles, and the effect of this contact is deeply felt. The old Kentucky element, derived mainly from Virginia and North Carolina, comes in contact with Northern and foreign influences on nearly three sides. Louisville is a Northern city, indeed one might almost say a New England city, but for the large German, and not so large Irish population. So is Newport, so is Covington. On the East, nearer to the Cumberland Gap, it is mountainous and has little in common with the planting portion of the State, and has had its prejudices stirred up by demagogues. All these circumstances weight heavily against the State—divide her people among themselves, and although a decided course at first might have concentrated State pride and State feeling sufficiently to have sustained that long continued vacillation has brought things to such a pass as leaves little chance for any arbitration but that of intestine between those who hold to the natural position of Kentucky as a Southern State, and those who desire the triumph of Lincolnism by force of Federal authority and with the help of the newly introduced influence which have gone near to overturning the power of old Kentucky feeling. In arms and equipments, and the means of obtaining them, the Federals have the advantage. The enthusiasm and the determination and probably the superiority in numbers of fighting men, are on the side of the sympathizers with the Confederacy. The position of Kentucky seriously complicates what some of our exchanges call "the situation."

GEN. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, commanding the Western Department of the Army of the Confederate States of America, has assumed command of the forces in Kentucky, and issued a proclamation setting forth that the Confederate States have marched their troops into Kentucky with no hostile intention towards its people, nor any desire to control their choice in regard to their union with either of the Confederacies, or to subjugate their State, or to hold their soil against their wishes. The presence of the Confederate troops in Kentucky is required by the necessity of providing for the defence of the Confederacy against invasion from Federal forces now occupying a part of Kentucky, and making preparations to carry on such invasion. The Confederate troops shall be withdrawn from Kentucky as soon as there shall be satisfactory evidence of the existence and execution of a like intention on the part of the United States. If the people of Kentucky wish to remain separate from both Confederacies, the South will respect their wishes. If they wish to join with the Confederate States, then the appearance and aid of the Confederate troops will assist them to make an opportunity for the free and unbiased expression of their will upon the subject. If, on the contrary, which is not to be presumed, they desire to adhere to the United States and become parties to the war, then none can doubt the right of the other belligerent to meet that war whenever and wherever it may be waged.

The presence of General Johnston seems to have inspired fresh confidence and infused new vigor into the military operations in the South West.

THE somewhat notorious Dan Rice, the hero of the "horse opera," who pretended to be so good a Southern man, has turned another summerset, and recently declared himself at an abolition meeting in Girard, Pa., to be still for war. We suppose Dan will be made a "Professor of Cavalry." If Dan should get down to South Carolina, there would be a smart "cropping of Rice," and the "cars" might suffer some, which would go against Dan's "grain."

In the same connection we may remark, that that quondam "friend of the South," George M. Dallas, has been making the following speech:

The gates of Janus are expanded wide. No room now left for diplomacy of any sort; none for soothing words of remembrance. Fight we must; fight a Coeur de Lion, those whom we have heretofore fostered and taught how to fight, drive them from their infatuated and paralytic purpose of destroying their own country; and name only when that country, its Union and Constitution, are inaccessible to outrage.

We doubt, fellow-citizens, no doubt, this contest must lead to great effusion of blood, to vast expenditures, to a great number of victims, and to an immense expenditure of money. Such have been the consequences of civil war at all times and everywhere they burst forth.

It must be confronted with a stern and steady gaze. Every sinew should be braced, and, if necessary, while the country is in peril, every heart in every bosom, every dollar in every purse, every drop in every vein, be held at its service.

When we shall have done all that a great people can and ought to do to rescue from insurgent violence the American Union, involving as it does the safety, order, liberty, and peace of countless millions, then will the shades of our venerated sires smile upon their sons, and we may look confidently to a just Heaven for success!

Every officer of the Maryland Legislature which attempted to meet at Frederick City, was arrested by order of Gen. Dix.

AMONG the other stories in the Northern press, is one to the effect that General Beauregard did at New Orleans on the 30th August, from the effects of wounds received at Manassas? The Northern papers doubt the report. Rather, we think.

SAMUEL B. PATE, private in Capt. Guion's company of Artillery, stationed at Fort Macn, was killed on the 28th ult., by the accidental discharge of a rifle in his own hands. He was acting as sentry at the time, and came to an order with such force on the pavement as to fire the piece. As in the case of a deplorable accident at Fort Caswell, the cap had been removed, but as he then, in accordance with request, warned our readers, there was always danger, on account of some of the detonating powder adhering.

We learn the above from the New York Progress, as also that a member of the Seventh Regiment was drowned near Carolina City, in the gale on Thursday or Friday, when out on a fishing excursion.

The Forythe, Ga. Journal, states the arrival at Savannah of an iron-clad steamer from Liverpool, with 18 rifle cannon, 6,500 Enfield rifles, besides blankets, clothing, etc., for soldiers.

The paper alluded to says that the steamer is encased with sheet iron an inch thick, and is now the property of the Confederate States. Perhaps so, but that would not come up to the necessities of the case, or make her an iron-clad vessel after the manner of the "Gloire" or the "Warrior," which are steel plated four inches thick.

A SWEET SET.—The N. York Tribune, of the 19th, gives a list of speakers announced to hold forth at a meeting at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 20th. We give the names as follows: Daniel S. Dickinson, Horace Greeley, Lucius Robinson, Washington Hunt, Senator [?] Andrew Johnson, Gov. Curtin, Gov. Olden, Joseph Holt, Leslie Combs, Thomas Francis Meagher, Senator Harris, Lyman Tremain, Frederick A. Conkling, Robert J. Walker, and George D. Prentice, all arrayed to denounce and put down the "rebels."

The New York Herald says that the Schooner Fair Wind, of and from Fall River, bound to Baltimore in ballast, was captured as being partially owned in North Carolina, and brought into Baltimore on the 17th.

IT is said that Gen. Fremont is to take the field himself in Missouri. He is very much censured by many leading Lincolnites, and is at open feud with the Blair.

ABOUT TWO WEEKS since six ballet girls were burned to death at the Continental Theatre in Philadelphia, and several others maimed for life. The dresses of one, a Miss Gale, caught fire from the foot-lights, and she ran around distractedly, setting fire to the rest. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Nobody to blame.

The Memphis papers say that the available Federal forces up the river are distributed as follows: At St. Louis, 15,000; Cape Girardeau, Cairo and Bird's Point, 12,000; old Fort Jefferson (one mile above Columbus), about 10,000. At Jefferson City, Missouri, there are probably, also about 4,000. This is a sum total of fifty-six thousand men, probably not a low estimate of Lincoln's force on the Mississippi.

The Lincoln forces in Northern Missouri under Sturgis, Pope, Lane, and others added to those of Kansas, Montgomery, and a force at Booneville, may add some twelve to fifteen thousand to the summing up. The Federal forces are weak in Southwestern Missouri.

A telegraph from Beaufort, N. C., to the Charleston Courier, under date of the 27th inst., says the British Steam Frigate Rinaldo had arrived off the neighboring coast, after a short trip to New York.

Commerce ships Alliance and Gondar were there ready for sea. It is said that the British Consul, Mr. Bunch, was at Beaufort some days since and communicated with the Federal blockading vessels, in reference to these vessels as was supposed. The report was that he demanded for them a free exit, which was not conceded.

Col. Bell's regiment, the 30th Volunteers, arrived here yesterday. They are a fine body of men, and will, we hope, receive every attention to their comforts that it is possible for our people to bestow. This is due to the troops from a distance even more than to those who are nearer to their own homes, and to the brave men of the regiments of Col. Clingman and Bell especially, since they come under the mistaken but prevalent notion in the Western part of the State, of the unhealthiness of this portion of North Carolina.

Daily Journal, 30th ult.

OUR PICKETS on the Potomac line near Washington, have been drawn in and the main advance of the army fallen back to Fairfax Court House, the object of which movement the Richmond papers say will doubtless be made apparent hereafter. What that object may be, we do not pretend to conjecture. It is said that it portends a general engagement.

FIVE CENTS POSTAGE STAMPS were to have been issued yesterday, at Richmond. We trust they have been issued, and will soon be supplied to all the offices. Prepayment, without stamps, is a great inconvenience, in fact, a very incomplete arrangement. The stamp is to be red—the design is the head of President Davis, with the words Five Cents printed on the lower margin. Daily Journal, 1st inst.

IT is said that Lincoln has accepted the services of a company from the Sandwich Islands, made up of American residents and Kanakas.

THE Abandoned Forts of North Carolina.

The following is the official letter from the Engineer-in-Chief in relation to the abandonment of Forts Oregan and Ocracoke, immediately after the capture of Fort Hatteras.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 5th 1861.  
Hon. Warren, Secretary of Military and Naval Department of North Carolina.

Sir: I have the honor to report my arrival here from my post, as commanding Engineer of Fort Oregan. We had nearly finished that fort when the cannonading began at Hatteras; and hastened onward with our defenses, having thirteen guns mounted, and one sea battery of five long 36 pounders completed at that time.

We stopped the fugitives from Hatteras who came our way, and put them in our ranks, until we numbered near three hundred men. We sent our provisions and munitions of war into the fort, made arrangements for water, and every officer and soldier seemed determined on a resolute defense until Saturday, the 1st of August. On that day came orders from Flag Officer Forrest, of C. S. N., commanding at Norfolk.

These gentlemen, to my surprise, advocated an immediate evacuation of Fort Oregan, although it was substantially finished, and had not been threatened by the enemy. At a council of war that day held, their influence prevailed, and I could find but three officers—including myself—who were willing to defend the post to the last extremity, although I assured them that, as engineer of the fort, it could be held for a week at least with the means at our command, and thus give time for the power of the interior to come to our relief.

My protest was unavailing—the evacuation was decided on, and carried out with great loss and damage of public property.

Declining all imputations against any officer present, it seems to me my duty, as engineer of the post, to state explicitly that this evacuation of a strong fortress, just finished, just mounted with its armament, and not even threatened by the enemy, was not justified by any military necessity. Since my arrival here, I regret to learn that Fort Ocracoke has also been abandoned by its garrison.

This is the more extraordinary, as the post is almost impregnable—it cannot be approached within five miles by the heavy ships of the enemy, and can only be attacked by vessels of light draft of water and of inferior power.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,  
J. M. MORRIS,  
Engineer-in-Chief, Fort Oregan, N. C.

KEEP COTTON AT HOME.—The Cotton Factors of Mobile have joined their brethren in all the leading Southern cities in recommending Planters to keep their cotton at home until the blockade is raised. A Mobile contemporary very sensibly remarks: "We can perceive no good reason for sending cotton to this port. It cannot be shipped on account of the blockade, and without the facilities of shipment there can be no market for it. Even if we were otherwise, there are considerations of State and of patriotism which should move every man in the Southern Confederacy to sustain the policy of the Government in holding on to the staple as the great political lever that is to be wielded in behalf of the independence of these States. To send cotton to Southern ports with large stocks of cotton is nothing more or less than a strong temptation to the enemy to organize land and naval armaments for attacking them. Keep cotton back—on your plantations—where it is safe, and can do no harm to the cause of the country."

## Export of Cotton and other Productions.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury.

We have carefully perused Mercator in your issue of the 23rd inst., and have been surprised to find that the Southern Confederacy during the existence of the Federal blockade, and with all the exertions of the Federal Government, has not only succeeded in exporting cotton, but has also succeeded in exporting other productions of the South. Mercator assumes that by the blockade of Lincoln's policy is to prohibit the exportation of cotton. In our opinion the principal object of the blockade of the Lincoln government is especially directed against the importation of those articles that stand in great need of, viz: blankets, woollens, cloths, coffee, tea, and past colonial vessels to the North being in the habit of receiving via Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Instead of refusing to allow England and France to have a bale of our cotton," we feel perfectly satisfied that the Federal government would be delighted to allow to all foreign governments, "your ships are at liberty to enter in the cotton ports, to load with cotton, and to export it to any port in the world." The policy of the Northern Government, has been to prevent the ministers to the Court, in London and in Versailles have been instructed to assure their governments that at the proper time they shall have cotton on their own terms. Mercator says when and by whom the policy of the country is decided, that not one bale of cotton should be exported until our ports are open. We reply, emphatically, by the people, from Virginia to Texas—the people who achieved Secession, who are in and in opposition to their former leaders, the politicians and statesmen, who, in the late session of Congress, have expressed no opinion on this point, but have voted to leave the people to determine that a bale of cotton shall leave our limits until our Government is recognized as an independent nation by the great powers of Europe.

"Cotton is King," and will maintain his supremacy, if his subjects are only true to themselves. If the cotton of the cotton factors in all our seaports, re-exporting it to Europe, and keeping the cotton at home, did not contain the implied meaning that the cotton was not to be exported until peace is established, and the cotton removed, then we and many others have made a mistake. Again, Mercator says, "the effect of such a vast diminution in the supply of cotton, (viz: the non-exportation), on every class of persons." The price will rise rapidly in Europe. Up to the present, the price of which is 6d., will go to 12d., and the price of manufactured goods will rise in the same proportion. Grant it—and what will follow? Mercator knows well as we do, that the cotton lords of Manchester will at once commence working short time, discharging hands and throwing into the streets, and causing starvation upon the already badly paid paupers of Britain, to be followed by riot and bloodshed. Calamities, which we should heartily deplore, but which we cannot be held responsible. Their own government alone would be to blame. Why does Mercator hesitate in acknowledging our government? For the Lincoln government has not only refused to allow Palmerston, who has been in office so long